BioMax Environmental
Environmental Consulting and Industrial Hygiene Services

March 19th, 2008

Mr. Doug Button
Deputy Director
Real Estate Services Division
707 Third Street - 8th Floor
West Sacramento, CA 95605

Mitigation Procedures for Moisture Impacted – Break Room Area
Department of General Services Board of Equalization Building
450 N. Street
Sacramento, California

Dear Mr. Button,

BioMax Environmental, LLC (BioMax) is pleased to provide the Department of General Services (DGS) with this letter summary report detailing BioMax's recommendations pertaining to our inspection of moisture and microbial impacted break room, mini coffee bar, and lactation areas present within the BOE building located at 450 N Street Building (subject building) Sacramento, California. BioMax understands that these microbial inspection and preliminary assessment services were requested by DGS in an effort to evaluate the recently discovered moisture damage and visible staining initially noted present within the break room and mini coffee bar areas located on the 24th and 23rd floors as well as the lactation rooms also present on the 22nd floor of the subject building. BioMax also understands, that these procedural activities have been requested by your offices in an effort to establish the necessary standard procedures required for forthcoming inspection and microbial mitigative efforts as necessary, within break room areas, mini bar locations, and lactating rooms (generally referred herein as "break room" areas) present throughout the subject building.

As such, these recommended procedures have been developed by Mr. Michael A. Polkabla, CIH, REA, of BioMax in accordance with currently recognized microbial assessment and sampling guideline procedures. Mr. Polkabla has been certified in the Comprehensive Practice of Industrial Hygiene by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene and holds the right to the designation "Certified Industrial Hygienist" (CIH) under certification number CP 7104. Mr. Polkabla is also certified by the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) as a Class I Registered Environmental Assessor (REA) under Cal/EPA certification number 05011.

Based on our preliminary visual observations of the noted areas within the subject building and review of current and historical information available at this time, BioMax recommends that the following investigative and corrective measures/actions be considered as follows:

1. In performing such destructive investigative and mitigative measures, BioMax recommends that a qualified and experienced microbial abatement contractor be selected to erect critical containment barriers at the entrances to the impacted break room areas and perform deconstructive inspection and microbial mitigative measures within each of the interior areas noted. The containment barrier system shall also be designed, established, and maintained so as to isolate the existing ceiling tiles and above ceiling plenum areas from the active working areas below. The selected contractor must be specifically trained in the field of microbial abatement techniques and methods as well as maintain demonstrated proficiency in the establishment and use of appropriate barriers, personal protective equipment, abatement techniques and methods in the removal and decontamination of microbial affected and impacted materials.

2. These containment systems shall be designed for the purposes of containing and controlling possible fugitive emissions of airborne fungal spore contaminants during all forthcoming deconstruction, inspection, and mitigative activities within the noted areas. All critical containment systems shall be constructed of plastic and/or otherwise airtight materials so as to create a negative pressure system within the noted areas of concern. Due to physical constraints, all negative air pressure shall be maintained within the critical areas with the use of a High Efficiency Particulate Aerosol (HEPA) filtered "negative air machine" vented to the adjacent outside workspace environment. An adequate supply of HEPA filtered intake air shall also be established to allow an adequate supply of "clean" filtered make-up air into the critical containment. Wherever possible, clear translucent plastic observation windows shall be placed on the critical containment barrier within direct sight of the affected areas for the purposes of inspection during the performance of prescribed mitigative measures. BioMax is prepared to provide your selected contractor with additional and ongoing detail pertaining to the establishment maintenance, and specific locations of critical containment barriers, as necessary. Once, containment parameters have been established, the site contractor shall maintain an "as built" record of exact containment locations and materials for further review and reference.

3. A series of similar plastic and/or otherwise impermeable zippered entry chambers shall also be erected at the entrance of the containment systems for the purpose of establishing worker entrance/exit and clean personal protective equipment donning and decontamination area. HEPA filtered vacuum equipment capable of the effective removal of particulate contaminants from tools and personal protective equipment shall be placed within each of the zippered chambers closest to the working area. During such measures, appropriate signage and warnings must be posted on the exterior of containment entrances to preclude uninformed access from unauthorized personnel. Data logging monitoring equipment employed to record pressure differentials on a 24-hour basis shall be used for the duration of functional barrier use.

4. Upon establishment of critical containment barriers, BioMax recommends that the selected microbial abatement contractor also places and maintains appropriate HEPA filtered air-scrubbing units within the affected areas, as necessary. All Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) supply vents and ceiling or wall mounted recessed lighting/ fan penetrations within the containment systems shall be deactivated and covered within similar plastic barrier systems. All appropriate wall and ceiling penetrations present within the containment systems shall also be sealed and/or otherwise rendered airtight and inoperable so as to minimize unfiltered particulate intrusion into and out of the established containment systems. It is specifically recommended that the ceiling tile level materials be critically sealed from the working areas within each of the noted containment rooms so as to preclude fugitive emissions from exiting the noted containments. Any smoke detectors and/or fire suppression systems shall NOT be covered nor rendered inoperable within the subject building unless authorized to do so under the direction and supervision of personnel.

5. Workers engaged in mold remediation/mitigation activities must be adequately trained and equipped with properly selected personal protective equipment (PPE) including, at minimum, hooded Tyvek coveralls, air purifying full face respirators with N100 minimum HEPA filter rating or similar PAPR systems, nitrile or latex gloves, chemical resistant boots or boot covers, with taped joints. Site control zones shall be established with exclusion, contaminant reduction (decontamination), and support zones in accordance with published Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and California Department of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA) guidelines. BioMax would be happy in providing the selected contractor with further site-specific detail regarding PPE regimen and appropriate site control zones, as necessary.

6. BioMax recommends that all interior items or furnishings located within the break room areas be relocated from the containment area systems prior to the establishment of negative pressure containment and mitigative activities. Any remaining hard surface materials not removed from the containment must be appropriate disposal and/or decontamination as noted below. As a precautionary measure, all such hard surface furnishings remaining within the break room which has been deemed salvageable by DGS, shall receive a thorough cleaning, mildicide wet-wiping, and HEPA vacuuming as part of these recommended procedures prior to subsequent clearance testing and reuse.

7. BioMax specifically recommends that all affected floor mounted sink cabinet materials within each noted areas where visual evidence of potential moisture intrusion and damages has been identified, be removed for inspection of the interior and adjacent wall cavities/underlayment. As verified through inspection, any affected interior sheetrock and building materials shall be digitally documented and removed, wherever feasible, to the extent of visible staining, at a minimum. Flooring materials present within the impacted areas shall also be removed under containment controls for appropriate inspection of subflooring underlayment. Removal of moisture impacted and mold damaged materials may employ the use of appropriate item-specific containment methods and systems (such as sealed plastic glove-bag containment systems, or equivalent) applicable to the materials being removed at the discretion of the mitigation contractor. BioMax currently anticipates that all

visually affected sheetrock, floor mounted cabinets and floor covering materials present within the break room areas shall be removed for disposal, and physical inspection of wall cavities and underlayment, as necessary. Any underlayment materials exhibiting visible signs of moisture staining shall also be removed or decontaminated (as noted below), as necessary.

8. Other potentially affected areas and building materials encountered during these deconstructive and investigative stages, such as adjacent wall studs, underlayment, etc., must be thoroughly inspected during these deconstructive stages to identify any potential signs of additional microbial related materials and water damage indicators. In general, all microbial impacted materials shall be removed to the extent of visible staining and at least 2 feet beyond such identified perimeters, wherever possible.

9. All remaining moisture/mold affected porous and non-porous building materials deemed infeasible for removal and/or disposal (due to structural integrity concerns) shall be inspected and receive a series of decontamination treatment measures designed to minimize and control the presence of microbial related substances. Decontamination methods employed shall, at a minimum, include treatment of all identified surfaces with a series of thorough chlorine based mildicide (minimum 10 parts water to 1 part chlorine soln.) applications followed by a series of thorough HEPA filtered vacuuming procedures using power sanding and/or brush agitation. The duration and frequency of mildicide and HEPA sanding/brushing applications employed may vary depending on local material contamination but shall be sufficient in removing and decontaminating all visible surface staining to levels deemed by BioMax to be consistent with representative background levels. Reasonable additional mitigative measures and controls may be required, as necessary, upon discovery of additional contaminated materials as well as BioMax's site inspection findings and observations performed during this scope of work. BioMax would be happy to provide ongoing consultation with the contractor pertaining to these measures and site/material specific decontamination measures upon request.

10. Upon completion of mitigation efforts performed by the selected microbial abatement contractor, BioMax recommends the performance of a visual inspection conducted by the Project Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) to verify that all significant mold related staining and moisture indicators have been removed and/or treated and that all prescribed mitigative efforts and measures have been appropriately achieved. Once established, it is recommended that the CIH collect a series of microbial "clearance" air samples to verify that all affected interior areas have been appropriately decontaminated to acceptable background airborne levels and that the affected areas within the subject building are verified as "cleared" for reconstruction, forthcoming reoccupancy, and reuse. Additional "punch-list" action items may by provided to the contractor following the performance of this site clearance inspection prior to receipt of analytical results, as deemed necessary.

11. Upon review of analytical sampling results by the CIH and achievement of acceptable clearance criteria, BioMax recommends that the mitigation/reconstruction contractor to apply a mildicide-based sealant onto all remaining organic-based building materials and treated surfaces. Use of a recognized commercially available encapsulant/sealant product with

microbial growth inhibitors in accordance with manufacturer's application and use instructions is believed to be currently acceptable for these purposes. Following the achievement of acceptable clearance criteria, the provision of appropriate access shall be provided to BOE and its consultants for inspection of affected areas and materials prior to final encapsulation and reconstruction.

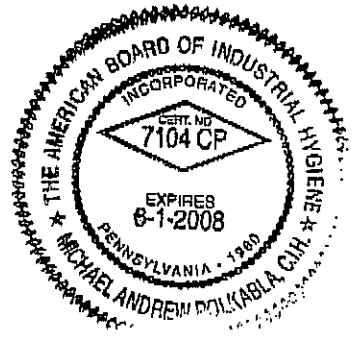
12. Following the performance of these mitigative measures, the designated site reconstruction contractor is strongly encouraged to verify that repairs to any faulty and/or deficient building penetration, drainage, plumbing and/or building envelop sealing systems have been appropriately inspected, replaced/repaired, and function tested prior to the reconstruction of the affected interior structures and cavities. Certainly, the repair/replacement and/or establishment of any such additional engineering controls (as recommended through additional professional consultation) must be performed and implemented in accordance with applicable standards, building codes, and ordinances, as necessary.

13. Upon completion, reconstruction of interior structural materials should be undertaken utilizing visibly clean (hand selected) construction grade materials in accordance with applicable building codes and requirements. The reconstruction contractor shall be required to only select materials which are obtained from reputable commercial sources and which are believed and visually verified to be free from elevated microbial contamination and/or elevated moisture content. New building materials, which are notably moist and/or visibly stained, shall NOT be used during the reconstruction of the subject structure. BioMax specifically recommends that reconstruction materials selected for use in the break room areas be specifically selected based on their moisture deterrent and anti-microbial properties wherever feasible.

14. Reasonable additional assessment and mitigative measures may also be required upon the identification of new or previously undiscovered materials and/or information related to moisture/microbial impacts, as necessary. Any reoccurrence of moisture intrusion following reconstruction should certainly be reviewed and addressed through further professional consultation, as necessary. BioMax would be happy to provide additional microbial consultative services pertaining to the mitigation of such structures so as to minimize any adverse impacts to the interior environment during the performance of any such activities upon request..

Once again, it has been a pleasure working with DGS on these important matters. If you have any additional questions, comments, or require further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me directly at (510) 724-3100.

Sincerely,



Michael A. Polkabla, CIH, REA
Vice President, Principal